

RUSSIA MENACES PEACE.

SHE DEMANDS SOVEREIGNTY OVER PORT ARTHUR AND TALIEN-WAN.

IN CASE OF NON-COMPLIANCE SHE THREATENS TO MOVE HER TROOPS INTO MANCHURIA—PROTEST AGAINST THE ANGO-GERMAN LOAN.

London, March 7.—The Peking correspondent of "The Times" says: "Russia has demanded that China surrender to her all sovereign rights over Port Arthur and Talien-Wan for the same period and on the same conditions as in the case of Germany at Kiau-Chau. Besides this, Russia demands the right to construct a railway, under the same conditions as the Trans-Manchurian Railway, from Petuna, on that line (near the River Sungari), to Kwang-Chung-Tzu, Mukden and Port Arthur. Five days are given for reply, and the agreement must be signed within a month.

"In the event of non-compliance Russia threatens to move her troops into Manchuria. China will perform yield. By this agreement Russia will obtain the right to send soldiers into Manchuria, ostensibly for the protection of the railway engineers.

"Russian assurances that the ports will be open to the world are deceptive, inasmuch as, while conforming to these assurances, Russia can convert either port into a second and stronger Vladivostok."

Peking, March 6.—Russia is negotiating to leave Port Arthur. On Friday last Mr. Yano Fumio, the Japanese Minister to China, demanded an official signed assurance of the payment of the indemnity due next May. The Chinese Government instructed Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg, to urge Russia to evacuate Port Arthur. Russia deferred a decision, alleging that the presence of Russian warships at Port Arthur was beneficial to China and favorable to peace in the Orient.

Russia is now opposing the Anglo-German loan. Mr. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, lodged a formal protest last Thursday and demanded a quid pro quo. The details of the Russian demand are not yet made public, but Russia's attitude is regarded as inimical to peace in the far East.

On Friday Mr. Gerard, the French Minister to China, made a similar complaint, with corresponding demands for compensation in the south.

"England and Germany are now regarded as having obtained their legitimate aspirations, and Russia and France desire to secure theirs. The Chinese acknowledge that the British late loan negotiations were disinterested, and calculated to advance China's welfare and to maintain her independence.

"The Times," commenting editorially this morning on the dispatch from its Peking correspondent as to Russian demands at Port Arthur and in Manchuria, and upon Russia's opposition to the Anglo-German loan, says:

"Russia's protest is neither more nor less than a thinly veiled demand upon China to abandon the whole of Manchuria and the Province of Shing-King, which includes the Liao-Tung Peninsula.

"If China yields, these provinces will practically pass away forever, to be incorporated in the Chinese empire. While recognizing that Russia's desire for an ice-free terminus for her Asiatic railway is reasonable and legitimate, England cannot assent to the practical absorption of two great and wealthy Chinese provinces."

SALISBURY'S DEMAND REFUSED.

CLAIMS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS DENIED BY THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

Victoria, B. C., March 6.—Hawaiian advice received to-day by steamer are as follows: According to papers laid before the Hawaiian Legislature the Government of that Republic has decided to allow the claim of Charles E. Dunlop for \$3,250 damages for being imprisoned during the revolution. The Government refuses to recognize the claims of other British subjects who were imprisoned, despite the demand of Lord Salisbury that they should be compensated.

The report of the Hawaiian Minister of Finance shows receipts for the fiscal period of \$1,164,148, as against \$1,500,769 for the fiscal period of 1897, giving an increase of \$336,621. The expenditure amounted to \$1,128,573, against \$1,062,888, an increase of \$65,685.

Prince David Kawakawa denies that he is engaged to be married to Princess Kaiulani.

Captain Dyer of the United States cruiser Baltimore has received orders to put his ship into readiness to sail for the China station about April 1. Prior to that time the Baltimore will be ordered to the China station, where it will transfer his flag. The Olympia is to be sent from the China station about March 15, arriving at Honolulu on the 27th. She has been in China waters about three months and will be kept at Honolulu until another vessel can be sent out to relieve her and allow her to go to the Mare Island drydock.

CARS RUNNING TO CITY HALL.

WORK ON THE MADISON-AVE. LINE BETWEEN ASTOR PLACE AND THAT POINT ABOUT FINISHED.

The new underground trolley line of the Madison-ave. route, between Astor Place and the City Hall, are nearly completed that throughout yesterday they were used for service. Two cars were sent over the line soon after 1 o'clock in the morning. The trip being made without the slightest hitch. It consequently decided to begin a regular service at 8 a. m. The cars run under a three-minute headway, and carried passengers through to the terminal at One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-st. The service was made use of by great numbers of people.

Very little work remains to be done on this part of the Madison-ave. line, and a day or two more will entirely finish it. It could not be learned yesterday when work upon the rest of the route to the Postoffice will be begun, but an official of the superintendent's office, at Fourteenth- and Third-avenues, said he thought the authorities would not allow the street to be opened until later in the spring.

ROSE HILL BARN BURNED.

ELEVEN VALUABLE HORSES LOST—FIRE LAID TO INCENDIARIES.

Geneva, N. Y., March 6.—The large barn of Rose Hill stock farm, owned by Martin H. Smith, across the lake from Geneva, was destroyed by fire this morning. Almost all the contents, including eleven valuable horses and other live stock, were burned. The loss on the buildings and stock is not less than \$10,000, partly covered by insurance. The fire is believed to have been started by incendiaries, as Mr. Smith had made many enemies by his sentences issued when a police justice, and he had already had his barn fired out of revenge. The shifting of the wind this morning saved his house from being burned.

MAINE GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Portland, Me., March 6.—At a meeting of the State Committee of the National Democratic party held last night at the Preble House, Portland, necessary steps were taken to secure the extension and perfection of a permanent organization of the party throughout the State.

TOOK \$30,000 OF THE BANK'S FUNDS.

Cincinnati, March 6.—Sherwood S. Cummins, teller of the First National Bank, who was arrested last night for embezzling \$30,000 of the bank's funds, gave himself up later. He had been released on bond last night, and his bondsmen have since desired to be released.

THE LAKE SHORE LIMITED.

Afternoon 4-hour train to Chicago, New-York Central-Lake Shore route. Leaves New-York 6:30 p. m. every day, arrives Chicago 4:30 p. m. next day. Most luxurious train in the world.—Adv.

RURAL PRIMARIES CORRUPT.

JUST AS MUCH NEED OF REFORM IN COUNTRY AS IN CITY.

THE GREATEST STRENGTH OF THE PLATT MACHINE NOT AFFECTED BY A LAW WHICH DOES NOT OPERATE IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

Albany, March 6 (Special).—Many members of the Legislature from the rural parts of the State acknowledge that ex-Senator Warner Miller is quite right in his contention, as expressed in Saturday's Tribune, that there is just as much need of primary election reform in rural New-York as there is in the cities. Thomas C. Platt, some of these members point out, can well afford to make some concessions to independent Republicans in the cities if he is left undisturbed in possession of the machinery of the party in the other parts of the State. Over half of the delegates to the next Republican State Convention will come from the country districts. Mr. Platt could even neglect the primaries in the cities, which he will not do, and yet by his present control of the organization in the rural counties be able to secure a majority of the delegates to the State Convention, which will nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and all the State offices this year.

The rural counties are at present picketed with Platt Republican officeholders. There are fifteen or twenty in each county. They have places at Albany in the State departments or else they are in the employ of the State Agricultural Department, which has a score of butler-experts and assistant superintendents on its roll. Then the State Excise Department has many clerks and agents, and there are three hundred employees of the Legislature scattered about the State. The New-York Congressmen are nearly all in alliance with Mr. Platt, and so the postmasters in the rural counties belong to the Platt machine.

"SNAP" CAUCUSES ALREADY.

This well-disciplined body of mercenaries controlled by Mr. Platt can now hold what "snap" caucuses it pleases in any county. In counties like Washington, Herkimer and Albany, where the Independent Republicans are numerous and aggressive, the whole force of patronage of the Platt machine is concentrated and made effective to prevent the election of independent delegates to the State Convention.

Already the primaries have been held in Washington County. The employees of the Public Works Department all along the Champlain Canal swarmed around the polling-places and overwhelmed the Independent Republicans except in one town. On Wednesday, March 10, the delegates to the Republican State Convention from Washington County will be elected. They will be chosen, it will be perceived, over six months in advance of the holding of the State Convention. There is no rule in the Republican party, as there is in the Democratic party in this State, providing that no delegates to the State Convention shall be elected until after the call for the convention has been issued.

Preparations, it is hinted, are also being made for early primaries in Herkimer County. Public sentiment in regard to candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor will thus be prevented from expressing itself, for usually a voter cannot tell in March with any definiteness whom he would like to have nominated for Governor in September.

HOW THE THING IS DONE.

The rural primaries are often run in a tricky and corrupt manner. Notices are not issued in some cases until just the day before the caucus is to be held, and then only the members of the machine are informed of it. When published at all, notices of primaries are frequently printed in obscure newspapers. At other times notices of caucuses are put in some almost hidden part of a building.

One of the worst features of the rural primary in times of excitement is the bribery practiced. In the northern part of the State a few years ago it was notorious that a candidate for Congress spent \$15,000 in carrying the caucuses in a certain county, and his unsuccessful opponent spent \$10,000. In the eastern part of the State politicians are aware that there has recently been a fierce contest between two rich brothers-in-law for the control of the party machinery of their Congress District and the Congress nomination. In one of the towns of that district, the writer of this letter was informed by a former Assemblyman, \$4,000 was spent to carry the caucus.

For these reasons the rural primary needs the protection of the law just as much as the city primary. There are not sufficient guards against Republican voting at Democratic primaries, Democratic and Republican rings in some counties lend each other votes to control local towns and thus continue their own ascendancy.

SIGNIFICANT TOWN ELECTIONS.

The recent great losses of votes in the Boards of Supervisors by the Republican party, it is clear, are an expression of dissatisfaction with the Platt machine in the rural parts of the State. The machine has been too arbitrary, too tyrannical. It has sought too frequently to dictate nominations. The result of the election of Supervisors thus far is indicated in the following table:

	—Gain—	Republican, Democratic.
Albany	2	1
Broome	1	1
Chemung	2	2
Cattaraugus	1	1
Chemung	1	1
Dutchess	2	1
Madison	1	1
Fulton	1	1
Herkimer	1	1
Madison	1	1
Monroe	1	1
Montgomery	1	1
Onondaga	1	1
Oriskany	1	1
Schoharie	1	1
Schenectady	1	1
St. Lawrence	1	1
Tioga	1	1
Wayne	1	1
Yates	1	1
Total	2	25

It will be perceived that the Republican party has made a gain in the leading counties, and has lost in twenty-four others, scattered all over the State.

BUFFALO ELEVATOR POOL BROKEN.

SPENCER KELLOGG ANNOUNCES THAT HE WILL CUT RATES.

Buffalo, March 6.—"The News" publishes the following: "Spencer Kellogg, owner of the Kellogg elevator, has come out with the announcement that he has left the elevator pool and will elevate grain at the rate of one-eighth of a cent a bushel with five days' storage as soon as navigation opens. The announcement is a bombshell, and where it will end is a matter of lively speculation among the local elevator owners and marine men from one end of the Great Lakes to the other. It means in all probability that the Western Elevating Association will not be in existence this summer; that even where it does business along the water-front will run independently, and the fittest will survive."

FOOD FOR STARVING CUBANS.

Portland, Ore., March 6.—The Cuban Relief Commission of Oregon yesterday shipped over the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's lines six carloads of provisions for the starving Cubans. The provisions will be taken to New-York, and from there they will be sent by a steamer to Cuba. The Oregon Committee expects to dispatch a second shipment of one hundred tons of supplies within two weeks.

FATAL DUEL AT ROME.

CAVALLOTTI, POET AND PUBLICIST, KILLED BY MACOLA, A FELLOW-DEPUTY.

THE VICTIM'S JUGULAR SEVERED BY A SWORD THRUST—THE DEAD MAN PROMINENT IN ITALIAN POLITICS AND LITERATURE.

Rome, March 6.—Felice Carlo Cavallotti, poet, dramatist, publicist and the well-known Radical member of the Chamber of Deputies for Cortina-Olona, was killed here this afternoon in a duel with swords by Signor Macola, member of the Chamber of Deputies and Editor of the "Gazzetta di Venezia."

The encounter was the outcome of a prose polemic in the columns of the Milan "Secolo" and the "Gazzetta di Venezia." It took place at an unfrequented spot outside the Porta Maggiore.

Signor Macola's seconds were the Deputies Guido Fusinato, a professor at the University of Turin, and member for Foltre, and Carlo Donati, advocate and member for Longi. Signor Cavallotti's seconds were Signor Bizzoni, the publicist, and Signor Tassi, member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Shortly before the meeting Signor Cavallotti seemed in excellent spirits, and even joked with his seconds. When the word was given he attacked his opponent vigorously.

The first two engagements were without result, but in the third Signor Cavallotti received a thrust in the throat that severed his jugular. At first it was thought that he was only slightly injured, but the gravity of the wound was soon perceived. On his putting his hand to his mouth, he withdrew it covered with blood, and could not utter a word.

The doctors and his seconds carried him to Zellino and laid him on a bed in the house of the Countess Celliers. Tracheotomy was performed, and artificial breathing attempted, but all efforts were useless. Signor Cavallotti expired in ten minutes, without speaking again. Signor Macola did not receive a scratch.

The news on reaching the city caused a great sensation. Numerous Deputies and friends hurried to the spot, and there is universal regret over the tragic end of Cavallotti.

Signor Cavallotti made his will immediately before the duel, which was the thirty-second he had fought. The body will be embalmed and lie in state at his residence. The sword entered his mouth and pierced the tongue.

Though political opponents, Signor Cavallotti and Signor Macola were personal friends. For this reason their seconds tried to avoid the duel; but the matter becoming ridiculous in the public eyes, the principals decided that they must fight. The death of Cavallotti is a great loss to the Radical party.

Italian law regards killing in a duel as "qualified murder," but Signor Macola has gone to Venice, unmolested, under the protection of his Parliamentary prerogative.

Felice Carlo Emanuele Cavallotti, who was a member of a family originally Venetian, was born at Milan on November 6, 1842. At the age of eight, already noted for his poetry, breathing hatred for Austria, he threw himself with ardor as a writer and a soldier into the struggle for Italian independence, taking part in various expeditions and publishing in the newspapers of the day articles and verses whose revolutionary audacity attracted wide attention. He made his debut as a dramatic writer at Milan in 1867, presenting a grand historical and patriotic drama entitled "I Pezzanti" ("The Beggar's"), which was hailed as a new departure in romance. This was followed by a series of dramas and comedies, whose action was located at Milan, Rome and Florence, and by several plays based on ancient or classic themes. Signor Cavallotti published also a volume of poems, for the most part political in character, and a collection of lyric pieces under the title "Antichità," and a translation of "Fragments de Tyrtée." Some years ago he gathered his various publications together and published them as "Œuvres Complètes" in an elaborate edition.

Often elected to the Italian Parliament, his career in the Chamber from time to time was signalized by no less agitation than the publication of his poetic efforts. More than once his interpretation and his speeches involved Parliamentary tempests. He was a lifelong opponent of Signor Crispi, and was glad to be known as one of the Italian politicians who resisted with all their energies the tide which, under the auspices of Crispi, carried Italy toward Germany. In 1885, when the Banca Romana scandal was the sensation of Europe, Signor Cavallotti, then leader of the Opposition in the Italian Chamber, discovered what he called a new and most promising lode. Going through the list of great and little men entitled to wear the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus, he came upon the name of Dr. Cornelius Herz. Rightly conjecturing that it would not be there except for a cash consideration, he prosecuted his inquiries until he felt warranted in making the public declaration that Signor Crispi, the Premier of that day, was guilty of an illicit traffic in decorations. Not long after he published a pamphlet against Crispi repeating the charge, and adding that he was ready to prove it in the Abyssinian campaign. When the Premier had refused the Sicilian Socialist, Giuseppe De Felice Giuffrida. He even gave notice in the Chamber of a motion to annul the election. When the matter came up Crispi flatly declined to make any statement as to the question, and the Chamber was adjourned. Signor Cavallotti then renewed the attack in his paper, the "Secolo" of Milan, and announced that at would present a bill in the Abyssinian campaign. To the last he relentlessly pursued Crispi, and the latter, in the death of his brilliant and fearless adversary, who probably will see the end of the long campaign against him.

REMOVED BY GOVERNOR OTERO.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL FELL OF NEW-MEXICO ACCUSED OF NEGLECT OF DUTY.

Santa Fe, N. M., March 6.—Governor Otero has made an order removing A. B. Fell as Solicitor-General of New-Mexico, charging neglect of duty. Fell's commission, under appointment by Governor Thornton and confirmation by the Legislative Council, does not expire for one year. Fell has said that if the Governor attempted his removal he would make a contest, not only in the courts of the State, but would go to Congress and the President on the legal points involved. Hence this order by Governor Otero is expected to initiate a hot political fight.

BURNED TO DEATH IN THE MINE.

TWO MEN PERISH AND FIVE HUNDRED JUST ESCAPE DEATH IN MEXICO.

Denver, March 6.—A dispatch to "The News" from El Paso, Tex., says: "News reached here last night that the San Domingo mine, in the Santa Fe district, fifteen miles south of Chihuahua, was burned on Thursday night. At midnight the night shift of five hundred men went up the shaft to eat lunch, leaving two of their number on watch down on the 1,400-foot level. When the workmen started to return to their work they found the mine on fire and the shaft full of smoke. They could hear the shrieks of the two watchmen, who were being roasted alive. The mine was heavily timbered throughout, and only the caving in extinguished the flames. The loss amounts to \$50,000, and it will be twelve months before the mine can be operated."

AS SOCIETY FINDS IT.

Society finds Mott & Chandon Champagne a positive requisite, to suit the palates of connoisseurs and non-buffers, as evidenced by the menus served at prominent banquets and fashionable gatherings.—Adv.

INQUIRY NEARLY OVER.

PROGRESS OF THE NAVAL BOARD'S MAINE INVESTIGATION.

BELIEF IN HAVANA THAT CAPTAIN SAMPSON'S COURT WILL BE IN WASHINGTON WITHIN FOUR NIGHTS—THE CUBAN SITUATION AT CLOSE HAND.

Havana, March 5, via Key West, March 6.—The arrival of the Spanish warship Almirante Oquendo this morning excited more attention than did the return of the Naval Board of Inquiry on the Mangrove. The Spanish population had not yet finished rejoicing over the presence of the Vizcaya. Supplemented by the other cruiser, an exaggerated notion is gained of Spain's naval prowess. The tendency is to cause a feeling that war with the United States would not be so serious for Spain. This idea may seem ridiculous in the States, yet the existence of this belief among a large element of the population of Havana should not be ignored. These Spanish warships encourage the notion that the result of the Maine inquiry is a subject of indifference to the Spanish Government.

Not many days will be needed for Captain Sampson and his associates to conclude their investigation. The wrecking companies are making progress in clearing away the superstructure. During the absence of the Board the Navy Department divers have been able to extend their examination of the plates of the hull. They found these plates twisted as from an outside explosion. Everything previously learned regarding the forward magazine being intact and the existence of large quantities of unexploded ammunition has been confirmed and strengthened. Without going into minutiae, it may be said that during the present week the Navy Department divers have secured considerable technical evidence from the condition of the hull and keel and the interior of the wreck that the Maine explosion was due to foul play; as to whether by a torpedo or a submarine mine doubts may be left. Not much proof can be gathered by the Naval Board concerning the persons who were in the conspiracy. The Spanish authorities are in a better position to determine that matter.

THE SPANISH INVESTIGATION.

The Spanish divers have been working very slowly. They have been giving more attention to the coal bunkers, apparently, than to other portions of the wreck. They have as yet made nothing more than a superficial examination of the hull. It seems to be understood that the Spanish Admiralty Board in its official investigation is finding little evidence to give plausible support to the theory of accident. This disposition from positive proof of an external explosion it may not be able to ignore. There is clearly less confidence in official circles than during the period when the declarations of accident were made by General Blanco.

The Spanish inquiry proceeds in leisurely fashion. It may be a long time before a conclusion is reached. This will be no reason for a long delay by the Naval Board. The understanding here is that the members of the Board will be in Washington within four nights. The ship's carpenter of the Maine arrived here to-day, and some technical branches of the inquiry regarding which more definite information is wanted will be pushed.

CUBAN INTERNAL POLITICS.

Under other conditions the internal politics of Cuba would be exciting, for recent developments have been significant. The Radical Autonomists having failed in their plan of coaxing the insurgents, a reaction has come. The Intrinsistas now dominate the Government's policy. The divided Autonomist Cabinet is not a factor in the situation. Señor Govin's resignation from the Cabinet has been demanded by some of the violent Intrinsistas because of his radical utterances in favor of more liberal concessions to the insurgents, but the demand is not pressed. The Cabinet is now powerless to withstand pressure. The Weylerites and ultra-Spanish classes and Volunteers are supreme. An official assurance by General Blanco and Premier Sagasta that the Government has no intention of disarming them tells only half the story. Hereafter they will be more aggressive in interfering in the affairs of the Government. They may hurry it along into action before the Madrid Cabinet is ready. The Volunteers, as a class, are filled with ignorant hostility toward the United States. Their movements hereafter will bear watching.

Senator Proctor, who has been visiting places near Havana, is going to Sagua, and possibly to other parts of Santa Clara Province. He is in no hurry to return to Washington. Apparently Senator Proctor has not formed a favorable impression of Spanish rule in Cuba. He is inquiring specially into the economic conditions.

American relief, after much mismanagement, is finally reaching the starving Cuban people for whom it was meant.

WRECKING BOATS SAFE.

THE UNDERWRITER AND THE CHIEF REACH CHARLESTON.

Charleston, March 6.—The tug Underwriter, towing the Merritt Wrecking Company's derrick Chief, came into Charleston Harbor this morning after a rough passage of Hatteras. The tug and her tow were in the heavy straits of the Sound last night, and while there was not much damage, the waves tossed them about like feathers and kept the crews busy. The gale raged for twenty-four hours, and the derrick of coal on the Underwriter was washed overboard. The derrick was stripped of its copper bottom. J. Frank Hammond, mate, and Charles Bellamy, fireman, were so much used by the trip that they were sent to the Marine Hospital upon arrival. It is claimed that these men are not injured, but it is known, however, that Captain Willey will complete his crew to-morrow, and probably sail for Havana at once.

DEFENCES AT FORT PULASKI.

SUBMARINE MINES TO BE PLACED IN POSITION TO DEFEND THE HARBOR.

Savannah, Ga., March 6 (Special).—Thirty-eight submarine torpedoes and thirty-seven shells for the submarine mines in the harbor of Savannah, Ga., were received from New-York by the City of Birmingham yesterday. The equipment was sent to Fort Pulaski. It came consigned to Captain Gillette, who is in charge of this district of the United States Engineering Service. Captain Gillette is in New-York attending the Carter court-martial. Work completed some two years or more ago at Fort Pulaski rendered it necessary that the equipment for the mines be sent on. It has been expected ever since. The work completed is in the mining casemate, intended for the operation of the mines from the fort. This casemate is built at the rear of the fort, near the demi-lune, or earthworks. The electrical appliances are ready, and it has only remained for the mines to be received. These mines are being sunk into the channel of the river, so as to offer obstructions to the passage of an enemy's vessel. Connection with the casemate is so arranged that any one of the mines may be exploded upon the signal of a vessel having struck it being received. These signals are transmitted to the casemate by means of a cable overboard. The derrick was stripped of its copper bottom. J. Frank Hammond, mate, and Charles Bellamy, fireman, were so much used by the trip that they were sent to the Marine Hospital upon arrival. It is claimed that these men are not injured, but it is known, however, that Captain Willey will complete his crew to-morrow, and probably sail for Havana at once.

SPAIN'S TWO REQUESTS.

BITTER ATTACKS OF THE MADRID PRESS ON CONSUL-GENERAL LEE.

Madrid, March 6.—Señor Gullon, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently intimated to United States Minister Woodford that the Spanish Government desired the recall from Havana of Consul-General Lee, and that the American warships which have been designated to convey supplies to Cuba for the relief of the sufferers, should be replaced by merchant vessels, in order to deprive the assistance sent to the reconcentrados of an official character.

Minister Woodford cabled the requests to the Washington Government, which replied, refusing to recall General Lee in the present circumstances or to countermand the orders for the dispatch of the war vessels, making the representation that the relief vessels are not fighting ships.

For several days the newspapers have been violently attacking Consul-General Lee.

The "Imparcial," after remarking that "an American newspaper has insinuated that General Lee is a member of a syndicate desiring to purchase Cuba," says: "His ill-will toward Spain is so marked that even American newspapers inimical to Spain are remarking it." The "Imparcial" calls upon the Government to demand the replacing of Consul-General Lee, "who, instead of tightening the bonds of friendship between Spain and the United States, daily renders the situation more threatening." It adds that the next session of the Cortes will "consider Consul-General Lee's conduct."

The Havana correspondent of the "Imparcial" says: "Among the packages of food sent by the Americans to Cuba the customs officers found watches, jewelry and other contraband articles. All such parcels were consigned to Consul-General Lee, who is said to have energetically protested against such contraband, declaring that it was without his knowledge."

Other papers accuse General Lee of being "better disposed toward the Cuban insurgents than toward the Colonial Government." The Spanish press, however, in no wise reproaches United States Minister Woodford, whose conduct is regarded by them as irreproachable and who seizes every opportunity to express pacific sentiments.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO SPAIN.

DECLINES TO CONSIDER THE RECALL OF LEE OR TO SEND SUPPLIES IN OTHER THAN NAVAL VESSELS.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, March 6.—After a conference at the White House, between the President, Assistant Secretary Day, of the State Department, and Secretary Long of the Navy Department the following authorized statement was handed to the Associated Press by Judge Day, as comprising everything that was to be said by the Administration in reply to Spain's request for the recall of Consul-General Lee:

"The President will not consider the recall of General Lee. He has borne himself throughout this crisis with judgment, fidelity and courage, to the President's entire satisfaction. As to the supplies for the relief of the Cuban people, all arrangements have been made to carry a consignment this week from Key West by one of the naval vessels, whichever may be best adapted and most available for the purpose, to Matanzas and Sagua."

Beyond the foregoing those who had participated in the conference at the White House would not discuss the subject, and it was stated positively that the authorized statement comprised everything that would be given to any one.

Although the officials are non-committal on the subject, it is believed that the Spanish Government, after receiving the reply of the State Department, has not insisted either upon Lee's recall, or upon its contention that the relief supplies should not be sent to Cuba in naval vessels.

THE FERN TO TAKE THE SUPPLIES.

CRUISERS MONTGOMERY AND NASHVILLE NOT TO GO TO CUBA.

Key West, March 6.—The supplies for the starving Cubans will not be taken on the cruisers Montgomery and Nashville. It is understood that the dispatch boat Fern will perform the duty. The change of plan was ordered from Washington yesterday or on Friday. A very high naval official, in the course of an interview this evening, said:

"The Fern is much better suited for such duties. I do not know that the change of plan was brought about by Spain's demand. Indeed, I am inclined to think it is the result of a suggestion from Key West. So far as I know, Spain has no objection to the sending of supplies to Cuba on United States warships."

"I fully expect the Fern will be taking supplies from here by the end of this week, and you must remember that, though she is only a tender to the fleet, she is still a vessel of the fleet and of this Navy. The Survey boat Bache will return as soon as possible to Havana after her arrival here to-morrow, and will relieve the Fern."

"That boat can get supplies over to Cuba in short order. When the Montgomery was at Matanzas investigating conditions there her officers were most cordially received. It is strange if Spain has now made objections to the proposed peaceful errand of the Nashville and the Montgomery. But, however that may be, it is far better that those cruisers should not go to Cuba under the present conditions."

"I should not be surprised to learn that Spain had demanded the recall of Consul-General Lee. It is only natural to suppose that she is anxious to seize upon any circumstance which might consider would offset the De Lôme incident."

From the general tone of this official's remarks it was gathered that no special instructions regarding the fleet had been received, and that no steps are being taken to meet an unexpected crisis in American relations with Spain. There is considerable excitement locally over rumors of disturbances in Havana, but naval officials here exhibit no anxiety.

It can be definitely asserted that the Court of Inquiry will return to Key West. Probably it will hold its final sessions here.

FLORIDA QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

NO CONFLICT BETWEEN THE STATE AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 6.—Secretary Matthews of the State Board of Health says that if any conflict should arise between Florida and the Federal authorities over the enforcement of quarantine on April 1, it will be due to the Federal authorities, and not to those of this State.

Governor Hoxby, who was seen at St. Augustine yesterday, said that he had heard nothing from President McKinley or other Washington officials which goes into effect April 1, so far as it applies to naval vessels. He said that should he receive such a request he would at once confer with the State health authorities. He declined to anticipate what such action would be, but there is no possibility of conflict between the United States and Florida officials.

THE ESSEX IN PORT.

The training-ship Essex, which has been on a cruise of instruction, and on February 23 sailed from Port Royal for Hampton Roads and New-York, dropped anchor in the Lower Bay at 9:30 o'clock last night.

LEE'S RECALL REQUESTED.

OBJECTION TO HIM BY SPAIN.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY REFUSES TO ACCEDE TO THE REQUEST.

DOUBLE DEMAND BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT—RETURN OF THE CONSUL-GENERAL FROM HAVANA AND THAT SUPPLIES FOR CUBANS BE NOT SENT BY OUR WARSHIPS—BELIEF THAT THE DEMANDS WILL NOT BE INSISTED UPON—PAST PRECEDENTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March 6.—A new and sinister twist was given to-day to the already strained relations between the United States and Spain by the announcement by cable from Madrid that the Sagasta Government had requested the recall of the American Consul-General at Havana, and had suggested that no United States warships should be employed to carry provisions